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Young-Chan Kim

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EXAMINER

YANG, RYAN R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2628

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/775,058

Applicant(s)

KIM, YOUNG-CHAN

Examiner

Ryan R. Yang

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

(Reissue Applications)

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/25/2006 has been entered.

2. This action is responsive to communications: Remarks, filed on 9/25/2006. This action is non-final.

3. Claims 1-69 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 5, 13, 20, 33-36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55, 57 and 59 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 9/25/2006, claims 20, 33-35, 39-40, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50 and 57-60 were amended.

4. This application is a reissue application of Application No. 09/412,745 filed 10/5/1999, which is now Patent No. 6,346,972, which has Foreign Priority dated 5/26/1999.

5. The present title of the invention is "Video display apparatus with on-screen display pivoting function" as filed originally.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the

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art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7. Claims 33, 35, 42-51 and 57-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The claim 33 limitation "attribute information" is not disclosed in the specifications.

The claims 35, 45 and 46 limitation "display the OSD image containing information about operation of the screen body at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal" is not disclosed in the specifications.

The amended claim 42 limitation "displaying an image from an externally input video signal and second operating times of the display apparatus" and "to display the selectively generated one of the OSD image and the modified image on the display apparatus during the second operating time and not the first operating time" are not disclosed in the specifications.

Claims 43 and 44 are depended on claim 42, and therefore are rejected for the same reason as claim 42.

The claim 47 limitation "receiving a selection of the one or more screen function keys while the screen body is powered on and the OSD is not being displayed on the screen body" is not disclosed in the specifications.

Claims 48 and 51 are depended on claim 47, and therefore are rejected for the same reason as claim 47.

Claims 49 and 50 have similar added limitations as claim 47, and are rejected for the same reason as claim 47.

The Claims 57 and 59 limitations "an OSD generator to generate an internal OSD color component video signal separate from the external color component video signal" is not disclosed in the specifications.

Claims 58 and 60 are depended on claims 57 and 59, respectively, and therefore are rejected for the same reason as claim 57.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

9. Claims 20, 40, 52 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kim (5,949,504).

As per Claim 20, Kim discloses a method of displaying an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen body, the method comprising:

generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body (Figure 1A, "The information of the position and direction of the LCD panel according to the rotation of the display viewing angle control motor 51 is fed back to the main controller 41", column 4, line 50-52); and

displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture, the OSD image containing information about operation of the screen at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal ("The mixer 16 mixes the signals which are output from the D/A converter 15 after being separated into the luminance signal Y and the color signals C in the D/A converter 15, and outputs a composite video signals to the LCD monitor 51", column 3, line 66- column 4, line 3, and "The main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount is displayed as the OSD character", column 4, line 67- column 5, line 3).

10. As per Claim 40, Kim discloses a method of displaying a first image including an on-screen display (OSD) color component video signal in a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen, the method comprising:

receiving an external color component video signal having a second image ("a camera signal processor 10 which captures an image of an object and outputs a corresponding composite video signal", column 3, line 25-27, where the captured image is an external image; and "The camera signal processor 10 includes a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 15 for converting the output signal ... and a mixer 16 for mixing the separated luminance signal Y and color signal C to output a composite video signal", column 2, line 36-40);

displaying the second image to the video display apparatus (Figure 1A, item 60 where the image is displayed);

modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated ("The mixer 16 mixes the signals which are output from the D/A converter 15 after being separated into the luminance signal Y and the color signals C in the D/A converter 15, and outputs a composite video signals to the LCD monitor 51", column 3, line 66- column 4, line 3, and "The main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount is displayed as the OSD character", column 4, line 67- column 5, line 3); and

displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen ("The main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount is displayed as the OSD character", column 4, line 67- column 5, line 3).

11. As per claim 52, Kim discloses a video display apparatus having a rotatable display unit, the video display apparatus comprising:

an external signal unit to receive an external image signal (("a camera signal processor 10 which captures an image of an object and outputs a corresponding composite video signal", column 3, line 25-27, where the captured image is an external image);

an OSD generator to generate an internal OSD image signal (Figure 1A, item 70),

a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit (Figure 1A, item 32); and

a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the external image signal and to drive the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit (Figure 1A, item 50).

12. As per claim 55, the claim limitation is similar to claim 52, therefore is similarly generated as claim 52.

13. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Buxton et al. (6,115,025).

As per Claim 34, Buxton et al., hereinafter Buxton, discloses a method of displaying a first image including an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a screen and a rotatable screen body, the method comprising:

receiving an externally input video signal having a second image (Figure 3a, item 34 is a graphical object inputted from computer 10);

displaying the second image (Figure 3a, item 34);

modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated (Figure 3b, item 30 where the user interface 30 is modified to be fixed in relation to a view point 36 even though the display 32 is rotated); and

displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on rotatable screen (Figure 3b).

14. Claims 34-39, 45-46, 61-62 and 67-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kishimoto et al. (5,134,390).

As per Claim 34, Kishimoto et al., hereinafter Kishimoto, discloses a method of displaying a first image including an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a screen and a rotatable screen body, the method comprising:

receiving an externally input video signal having a second image ("An image input unit 4, e.g., an image scanner, reads image information on a medium in the form of binary signals", column 3, line 30-32, where the image scanner receives image from external);

displaying the second image (Figure 1, item 11);

modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated (Figure 6, where the guidance information 62 is modified (66 or 69) to remain in perspective with respect to the rotated screen); and

displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on rotatable screen (Figure 1, item 11 and Figure 6 is a modified first image on a second image).

15. As per Claim 35, Kishimoto discloses a video display apparatus having a screen body to display an on- screen display (OSD) image, the video display apparatus comprising:

a converter to receive externally inputted video signals having a picture ("An image display control unit 8 controls the display of image data on a display 11, e.g., to determine the display position, magnification and display format of image data", column 3, line 42-45);

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a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body (Figure 1, item 9; "The end position detection circuit 903 supplies display rotary position information 903 to the main control unit ... in accordance with the position detection signals 117a and 118a supplied from the rotary position detection switches 117 and 118", column 5, line 21-27); and

a circuit unit to display the picture of the externally inputted video signals on the screen body and to display the OSD image containing information about operation of the screen body at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal on the displayed picture (Figure 7 is a circuit unit; Figure 6 shows rotated states; "guidance information 62, e.g., for function keys, is displayed on the display screen 63 as the guidance information 66 and on the display screen 67 as the guidance information 69", column 5, line 66- column 6, line 1, where the guidance is considered the information as claimed).

16. As per Claim 36, Kishimoto discloses a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen body to display an on-screen display (OSD) window indicating attribute or functional information about an operation state of the screen body, the video display apparatus comprising:

a control unit to generate a mode control signal to indicate a desired display position of the OSD window on the rotatable screen body (Figure 1, item 9; "The end position detection circuit 903 supplies display rotary position information 903 to the main control unit ... in accordance with the position detection signals 117a and 118a supplied from the rotary position detection switches 117 and 118", column 5, line 21-27); and

a circuit to display the OSD window at the desired display position on the rotatable screen body according to the generated mode control signal (Figure 7; Figure 6 shows a rotated state where 66 or 69 is a OSD window).

17. As per Claim 37, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 36, and further discloses the circuit comprises:

a reading unit to read OSD data contained in the OSD window as first OSD data (Figure 7, item 78); and

a modifying unit to modify the first OSD data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal (Figure 7, item 79).

18. As per Claim 38, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 37, and further discloses the circuit comprises:

a storing unit storing a write address of the first OSD data in a predetermined format that corresponds to the rotated position of the screen body (Figure 7, item 77).

19. As per Claim 39, Kishimoto discloses a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen to display a first image including an on-screen display (OSD), the video display apparatus, comprising:

a converter to receive externally inputted video signals having a second image ("An image display control unit 8 controls the display of image data on a display 11, e.g., to determine the display position, magnification and display format of image data", column 3, line 42-45);

a circuit unit to modify OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated (FIG. 7 is a circuit unit; Figure 6 is a modified first image 66 on a second image 65); and

an on-screen display unit to display the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the screen (Figure 1, item 11 and Figure 6 is a modified first image on a second image).

20. As per claim 45, Kishimoto discloses an apparatus generating an OSD to be displayed on a screen body of a display apparatus, comprising:

a circuit unit to modify the OSD image containing attribute setting information about operation of the screen body (Figure 7 is a circuit) and to selectively generate one of the OSD image and the modified OSD image according to a signal representing a rotation state of the screen body (Figure 6, item 66 or 69 is the function key as modified OSD according to the rotated state of the display).

21. As per claim 46, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 45, and further discloses the circuit unit reads first data corresponding to the OSD display in a predetermined manner to generate second data corresponding to the modified OSD ("A readout circuit 78 reads at a predetermined timing, in accordance with a signal in the control signal group 900 supplied from the main control unit 1, character data from the character bit map memory (BMM) 77, to thereby determine the display position for the character code on the display", column 6, line 34-39).

22. As per claim 61, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 34, and further discloses wherein the displaying of the first image that

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corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen comprises displaying the first image in a center of the rotatable screen ("FIG. 6, an image 65 of the image data is displayed on the screen at the same position, while the display 11 physically rotated by 90 degrees", column 5, line 57-59, for the image to remain at the same position after rotation, the image is inherently at the center of the display).

23. As per claim 62, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 39, and further discloses the limitation similar to claim 61, therefore is similarly rejected as claim 61.

24. As per claims 67-68, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claims 34 and 39, supra, respectively, and further discloses the first image including the OSD indicates screen viewing settings comprising at least one of a brightness of a screen picture affecting the displayed second image and a size of the screen picture affecting the displayed second image ("The character data are superposed on the image 65 after being converted to a predetermined position and magnification factor, in accordance with a display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area", column 6, line 2-6).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

25. Claims 21-29, 32 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Kim (5,949,504) and further in view of Register (5,661,632).

26. As per Claim 21, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20.

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Kim discloses a method OSD display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose the mode signal is generated in accordance with a user input indicating the rotated state of the screen body, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses a user input indicating the rotated state of the screen body (Figure 2, button 34 is user input).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kim because Kim discloses an OSD display and Register discloses the rotated state of the screen body could be user inputted in order to control the image display.

27. As per Claim 22, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 21.

Kim discloses a method OSD display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose wherein the user input is made by a direct key selection, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses a user input by a direct key selection (Figure 2, button 34 can be directly selected).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kim because Kim discloses an OSD display and Register discloses the rotated state of the screen body could be directly key inputted in order to conveniently control the image display.

28. As per Claim 23, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20.

Kim discloses a method OSD display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose rotating the OSD in accordance with the mode signal, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses OSD is rotated according with the mode signal (Figures 4 and 5 shows rotated state in accordance with the mode signal).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kim because Kim discloses an OSD display and Register discloses the OSD could be rotated according to the mode signal in order to maintain a proper viewing.

29. As per Claim 24, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23, and since the further claim limitation is similar to claim 21, it is similarly rejected as claim 21.

30. As per Claim 25, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23, and since the claim limitation is similar to claim 22, it is similarly rejected as claim 22 (Figure 2, button 34 can be directly selected).

31. As per Claim 26, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23.

Kim discloses a method OSD display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose reordering read sequence of the OSD data which is stored in a data memory, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses the OSD data is reordered ("The subroutine then arranges the data patterns within the memory 104 such that the video controller 106 displays the data on the display screen 108 in an orientation that is rotated ninety degrees", column 5, line 13-16).

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Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kim because Kim discloses an OSD display and Register discloses the OSD data could be reordered in order to maintain a proper viewing.

32. As per Claim 27, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 26.

Kim discloses a method OSD display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose the reordering operation is made to form characters and/or symbols represented by the OSD data in a perpendicularly rotated manner, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses texts or symbols that are perpendicularly rotated (Figure 4 and Figure 5, items 54a and 54b).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kim because Kim discloses a an OSD display and Register discloses the character or symbol represented by the OSD data could be perpendicularly rotated in order for it to be easily seen.

33. As per Claim 28, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23.

Kim discloses a method OSD display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose reordering read addresses of the OSD data which is stored in a data memory, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses the OSD data is stored in a data memory ("The subroutine then arranges the data patterns within the memory 104 such that the video controller 106 displays the data on the display screen 108 in an orientation that is rotated ninety degrees", column 5, line 13-16).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching Register into Kim because Kim discloses an OSD display and Register discloses the OSD data could be stored in order for quick re-display.

34. As per Claim 29, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 28, and since the claim limitation is similar to claim 27, it is similarly rejected as claim 27.

35. As per Claim 32, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20.

Kim discloses a method OSD display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose activating a key located on the rotatable screen body, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses a key located on the rotatable screen body (Figure 4, key 34).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching Register into Kim because Kim discloses an OSD display and Register discloses the a key located on the rotatable screen body in order for convenient input.

36. As per claims 66, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 40, supra.

Kim discloses a rotatable display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose that the first image is a control window, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses a rotatable display in which an image can be used for control input ("Different command text and/or graphics "C" is appropriately displayed in each of the command icons 54a", column 3, line 41-42).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kim because Kim discloses a rotatable display and Register discloses the displayed graphical icons in the window can be control input in order easily change the display setting.

37. Claims 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (5,949,504) and further in view of Sakamoto et al. (5,329,289).

38. As per Claim 30, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20.

Register discloses an OSD display screen. It is noted that Register does not explicitly disclose reading OSD data contained in the OSD image as first OSD data and modifying the first OSD data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal, however, this is known in the art as taught by Sakamoto et al., hereinafter Sakamoto. Sakamoto discloses

reading OSD data contained in the OSD image as first OSD data ("data on an onscreen display stored in the display status storing region in the RAM 11b is read through the CPU 10 in the initialization routine stored in the ROM 11a (S2)", column 4, line 52-55); and

modifying the first OSD data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal ("If it is recognized as the vertically elongated screen, a command is accordingly sent through the CPU 10 to the display controller 16 to set a vertically elongated on-screen format to the display unit 3 (S4)", column 4, line 58-62).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teach of Sakamoto into Register discloses a method of display dual mode image and Sakamoto discloses the generated image could be modified in order for it to be displayed in different mode.

39. As per Claim 31, Kim and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 30, and Sakamoto further discloses the modifying operation comprises:

storing a write address of the first OSD data in a predetermined format that corresponds to the rotated position of the screen body ("the RAM 38 is a memory which can write/read upon occasion and which has a function to temporarily store input data ", column 8, line 40-42).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teach of Sakamoto into Kim because Kim discloses a method of displaying an OSD image and Sakamoto discloses the generated image could be modified in order for it to be displayed in different mode.

40. Claims 41, 53, 56, 63 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim as applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of Kishimoto et al. (5,134,390).

As per claim 41, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 40.

Kim discloses a rotatable display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose the angle of rotation of the screen is obtained by rotating the screen in the clockwise or

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counterclockwise directions, however, this is known in the art as taught by Kishimoto. Kishimoto discloses an OSD screen that can be rotated in either directions (Figure 2 where the rotary shaft 115a can be rotated clockwise or counterclockwise).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Sakamoto into Kim because Kim discloses a method of displaying an OSD image and Sakamoto discloses the screen could be rotated in order for convenient viewing.

41. As per claim 53, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 52.

Kim discloses an OSD display method. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose one or more function keys to change operation settings thereof such that the circuit unit drives the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal in response to a selection of the one or more function keys, however, this is known in the art as taught by Kishimoto. Kishimoto discloses that function keys are used to change the operation of the apparatus (Figure 12; "it is checked if the operator has instructed to rotate the display device 112 by means of the keyboard 2 or a predetermined switch (not shown) (step 1201)", column 8, line 20-22).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Kishimoto into Kim because Kim discloses a method of displaying OSD and Kishimoto discloses the function keys could be used to change the operation setting of the display in order to quickly make a change of the display.

42. As per claim 56, the claim limitation is similar to claim 53, therefore is similarly rejected as claim 53.

43. As per claim 63, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 40, and further discloses the limitation similar to claim 61, therefore are similarly rejected as claim 61.

44. As per claim 69, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 40, supra, and further discloses the limitation similar to claim 67, therefore is similarly rejected as claim 67.

45. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakamoto as applied to claim 42 above, and further in view of Kishimoto et al. (5,134,390).

46. As per claim 44, Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 42.

Sakamoto discloses an image on a rotatable display. It is noted that Sakamoto does not explicitly disclose reading first data corresponding to the OSD image in a predetermined manner to generate second data corresponding to the modified OSD image, however, this is known in the art as taught by Kishimoto. Kishimoto discloses a method of displaying image on a rotatable display in which "A readout circuit 78 reads at a predetermined timing, in accordance with a signal in the control signal group 900 supplied from the main control unit 1, character data from the character bit map memory (BMM) 77, to thereby determine the display position for the character code on the display" (column 6, line 34-39).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teach of Kishimoto into Sakamoto because Sakamoto discloses a method of display dual mode image and Kishimoto discloses the generated image could be read in a predetermined order in order to easily determine a location to display.

47. Claims 54 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim as applied to claim 52 above, and further in view of Register.

48. As per claims 54 and 66 Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claims 53 and 40, supra, respectively, and further discloses a screen (Figure 3B, item 60).

Kim discloses a rotatable display. It is noted that Kim does not explicitly disclose "a rotatable screen body surrounding the screen having the one or more function keys installed thereon", however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses a rotatable display with function keys surrounding the screen (Figure 1, items 34a and 34b).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kim because Kim discloses a rotatable display and Register discloses the function keys can be placed around the display screen in order for easy access.

49. Claims 64 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kishimoto as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Register.

As per claims 64-65, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claims 34 and 39, supra, respectively.

Kishimoto discloses a rotatable display. It is noted that Kishimoto does not explicitly disclose that the first image is a control window, however, this is known in the art as taught by Register. Register discloses a rotatable display in which an image can be used for control input ("Different command text and/or graphics "C" is appropriately displayed in each of the command icons 54a", column 3, line 41-42).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Register into Kishimoto because Kishimoto discloses a rotatable display and Register discloses the displayed graphical icons in the window can be control input in order easily change the display setting.

50. Claims 57-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (5,949,504).

As per claim 57, Kishimoto discloses a video display apparatus having a rotatable display unit to display an image of an external color component video signal, the video display apparatus comprising:

an OSD generator to generate an internal OSD color component video signal separate from the external color component video signal (Figure 1B, item 41 generates OSD image signal);

a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit ((Figure 1A, "The information of the position and direction of the LCD panel according to the rotation of the display viewing angle control motor 51 is fed back to the main controller 41", column 4, line 50-52); and

a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the internal OSD color component video signal on the image of the external color component video signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit (Figure 1A and Figure 1B).

As for the internal OSD color signal that is colored, since the generated video image is colored, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to also make the OSD display colored in order to commensurate the images.

51. As per claim 58, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 57, and further discloses:

an external signal unit to receive an external image signal such that the circuit unit further drives the display unit to display the external image signal with the internal OSD image signal (Figure 1A and Figure 1B, item 10 is an external signal unit, and item 41 provides internal OSD image signal).

52. As per claim 59, Kim discloses a method of controlling a video display apparatus having a rotatable display unit, the method comprising steps similar to claim 57 limitations, therefore is similarly rejected as claim 57.

53. As per claim 60, Kim demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 59, and further discloses the steps similar to claim 58 limitations, therefore is similarly rejected as claim 58.

Allowable Subject Matter

54. Claims 1-19 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

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55. Applicant's arguments filed 9/25/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per claims 35, 45 and 46, the Examiner does not think the sighted limitation justify the claimed limitation.

As per claims 20-31, 33, 42-44, 47-54 and 55-60, applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

As per claims 34, 39-41, 61-66 and 67-69, applicant alleges that Kishimoto does not receive an externally input video signal having a second image. In reply, Examiner considers when the image scanner scans, it is receiving a second image; the signals transmitted to the display are video signals.

As per claim 35, applicant alleges Kishimoto does not disclose a converter to receive externally inputted video signals having a picture. In reply, Examiner considers item 8 of Figure 1 is a converter receives the signals.

As per claims 36-38, Examiner considers item 66 and 69 of Figure 6 is the OSD window.

Conclusion

56. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.


Inquiries

57. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan R. Yang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7666. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM-5:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on (571) 272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Ryan Yang

Primary Examiner
November 27, 2006